## Case 1:12-cr-00802-KBF Document 191 Filed 09/15/14 Page 1 of 28

E941delc UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 12-CR-802 (KBF) V. 5 DAVID DELVA, 6 Defendant. Final Pretrial Conference 7 -----x 8 New York, N.Y. 9 September 4, 2014 10:10 a.m. 10 Before: 11 12 HON. KATHERINE B. FORREST, 13 District Judge 14 **APPEARANCES** 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 16 Southern District of New York 17 BY: RYAN P. POSCABLO, ESQ. JUSTINA L. GERACI, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorneys 18 ANNIE CHEN, Paralegal Specialist 19 JEFFREY G. PITTELL, ESQ. 20 Attorney for Defendant 21 ALSO PRESENT: JOHN REYNOLDS, Special Agent, FBI 22 23 24 25

1 (In open court; case called) 2 3 record. 4 5

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THE CLERK: Counsel, please state your names for the

MR. POSCABLO: Good morning, your Honor. Ryan Poscablo and Justina Geraci on behalf of the government. us is paralegal specialist Annie Chen and Special Agent John Reynolds of the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning, all of you.

MS. GERACI: Good morning, Judge.

MR. PITTELL: Good morning. Jeffrey Pittell for Mr. Delva.

THE COURT: And good morning, Mr. Pittell. And the court notes that Mr. Delva is here present in court this morning. Good morning, Mr. Delva.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.

THE COURT: All right. We're here for a final pretrial conference. We've got the trial starting on September 8, which is Monday.

I've got several items on the agenda. The motions in limine, just to sort of resolve them. I've reviewed the government's response to them. I want to check in on trial duration. We'll be talking about also the DNA evidence in terms of what the presentation is expected to look like in that regard, how many witnesses, whether it's going to expand the duration of the trial, if so, by how much, etc. So those are

sort of my matters. Do you folks have additional matters we should put onto the agenda so I can be sure we have a complete list before we begin?

MR. POSCABLO: Prior to the conference today, your Honor, the government did prepare sort of a checklist of the items that we think are outstanding.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POSCABLO: And I think if your Honor goes through your checklist, I think it will match ours, so --

THE COURT: All right. So you'll raise whatever I don't cover with me before the end so we make sure we've got everything taken care of.

MR. POSCABLO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Terrific. Let me ask for you folks, both for the government and for the defense, to tell me about the DNA evidence. Where do we stand with that? What's the presentation going to look like? Are there any outstanding loose ends we need to go over? And let me just sort of say, as a preliminary matter, as we all know, we had adjourned the trial in July in order to give the defendant an opportunity to respond to the DNA evidence and I did get a subsequent request in August for an adjournment, which I denied on the basis that there was sufficient time in what we had already previously arranged to allow the parties to respond to the DNA evidence and could confer as appropriate. And so if there is something

that anybody wants to raise as to an issue in that regard, I'm 1 2 not particularly interested in hearing a request for an 3 adjournment, but if there was something that really was not able to be done that would have been done with one or two more 4 5 days, I just would like to hear about it. 6 MR. POSCABLO: Not from the government, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Pittell? 8 MR. PITTELL: No, none from us. 9 THE COURT: All right. So then I'm going to assume, 10 unless somebody wants to tell me otherwise, that the parties 11 have had an appropriate opportunity then to adjust their trial strategy to the DNA evidence. 12 13 MR. POSCABLO: We have, your Honor. 14 MR. PITTELL: That's correct. 15 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Poscablo -- oh, Mr. Delva, is there something you wanted to say? Maybe you 16 17 should talk to your lawyer. Mr. Pittell? 18 (Defendant and his counsel conferring) 19 THE COURT: All right. If there's another issue you 20 folks want to raise before we get to the end of today's 21 session, let's make sure that we raise it. 22 MR. PITTELL: Yes, I told Mr. Delva we'll bring it up 23 at the end. 24 THE COURT: All right. Terrific. We'll go through my

list and then we'll get to the respective lists that you folks

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1 may have.

Mr. Poscablo or Ms. Geraci, how long is the government's presentation on the DNA expected to last? Does it involve any new witnesses?

MR. POSCABLO: No, your Honor. I think the government expects to call criminalist Diana Cooke, who we expect to testify approximately about an hour, hour and a half. I think the additional DNA evidence in this case doesn't lengthen her testimony any more than five, ten minutes at most.

I would alert the court that, given the defendant's notice of an expert, a DNA expert, we may call a rebuttal witness, at the end of the defense case, if there is a defense case, which shouldn't take any more than an hour of direct; certainly less, I think.

THE COURT: All right. So from your perspective, Mr. Poscablo, it's not expected that the DNA evidence will materially lengthen the trial.

MR. POSCABLO: No, your Honor. And as the court knows, and I just learned about a week ago, there was already DNA evidence in the case and, you know, so Ms. Cooke's testimony was already going to take a certain amount of time.

THE COURT: Right. And I do know that Ms. Cooke was number 9 on the previously submitted witness list. The numbering is my handwritten numbering. She appears ninth on the list. There wasn't numbering on the list, but she was

1 ninth on the list before. All right. 2 MR. POSCABLO: Thank you. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Pittell, from your perspective, in 4 terms of responding to the new evidence, is there going to be 5 any new witnesses called, at least in terms of a potential 6 expectation at this point? 7 MR. PITTELL: Yes. I've noticed the government that I 8 plan on calling a rebuttal expert. I don't expect the delay to 9 be that significant, probably somewhere along the lines of the 10 government's direct, an hour, hour and a half. 11 THE COURT: All right. What's the name of that 12 individual? 13 MR. PITTELL: Suzanna Ryan. What I'll do -- I only 14 sent the notice to the government. I didn't file it on ECF. 15 I'll file it. Her name is also going to be on the revised witness list that the court is going to get. 16 17 THE COURT: Was it O'Ryan or Ryan? 18 MR. PITTELL: No, Suzanna Ryan. 19 THE COURT: Oh, Suzanna Ryan. All right. And is she 20 a PhD, MD, any kind of title that I need to know? 21 MR. PITTELL: No, no doctor title. 22 THE COURT: All right. Terrific. And so that won't 23 be a material lengthening but it will be some addition. 24 MR. PITTELL: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Terrific.

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Okay. In terms of other issues, I wanted to deal with two other issues relating to the motions in limine. One relates to Dr. Rosenbaum. The issue with Dr. Rosenbaum, which we had dealt with in the prior motion in limine discussion that we had in July, relates to whether or not, number one, she's an appropriate witness to testify as an expert, and, two, the nature of her testimony. During our last discussion in July, we had asked Mr. Pittell for a proffer, and we did get a proffer, that she would be limited in her testimony to definitions to assist the jury in understanding certain words and terms that were being used.

I've received and read the government's response to that proffer, and that was in a letter that's dated I believe today's date, and the government takes the position that Dr. Rosenbaum would not be appropriate. I disagree with that. Under Federal Rule of Evidence 702, an expert witness may testify as to an opinion or otherwise, and that is in the language of the rule. It's not required that Dr. Rosenbaum or any expert who is otherwise qualified actually have a, quote, opinion. In addition, an expert witness must meet three categories under the Federal Rules of Evidence, and Dr. Rosenbaum's medical training would give her the scientific expertise. The fact that she appears to be using standard medical terminology and not doing anything different or applying some other alternative definition would also result in

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her methodology being reliable, and there's no real reason to have to inquire into it.

So putting aside any issues relating to the authenticity or the admissibility of the medical records themselves — that's a separate issue — to the extent that there is terminology offered in these proceedings relating to Mr. Accilien's prior medical history, I will allow that.

Now the government also raised Rule 608. Rule 608 relates to testimony going to truthfulness or untruthfulness, and there are cases that the government cites where the other courts in the past have certainly disallowed certain psychiatric testimony that purports to opine on the witness' propensity for truthfulness. That, as I understand from Mr. Pittell's prior proffer, is not the intent for Dr. Rosenbaum. Dr. Rosenbaum is going to give definitions, for instance, as to something along the lines of paranoid schizophrenia and what that means in terms of a definition, and she may be able to do that in a manner that's more comprehensible than DSM-IV, which is the medical dictionary which Mr. Pittell had attached to his letter in July. I think it was helpful for Mr. Pittell to have done that because a quick review of that dictionary definition only reinforces the need for Dr. Rosenbaum to perhaps assist the jury with translating that into layperson's terms.

Now the government understandably may want to

cross-examine Dr. Rosenbaum on the fact that she has no particular independent basis for knowing whether or not Mr. Accilien has or has not been appropriately diagnosed with these. She's only going to be a witness for the terms, the definitions, not with respect to whether or not Mr. Accilien has a psychiatric condition which would prevent him or change the nature of his credibility. So I think that given the parameters of what Mr. Pittell has offered in terms of Dr. Rosenbaum and in terms of the expected testimony, I will allow her.

Now that's separate, Mr. Pittell, from how you're planning on getting any medical records in. Presumably you folks will have dealt with that either through a stipulation or custodian of records or calling a treating physician or just asking Mr. Accilien himself if he recalls if he's been diagnosed with X, Y, or Z. But that will be up to you to separately go into. I don't have a motion before me on that at this point.

All right. Is there anything anybody wants to raise on Dr. Rosenbaum?

MR. POSCABLO: Judge, just so the record's clear, the government's also arguing that Rosenbaum's testimony at this point isn't necessarily relevant, and what I mean by that is, if Dr. Rosenbaum is going to testify about terms that presumably come in, psychologic and psychiatric terms that are

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attached to Mr. Accilien, if those terms don't come out, meaning the medical records don't come in or Mr. Accilien doesn't know what he's diagnosed with, then I think the government deserves the right to object to Dr. Rosenbaum's testimony on relevance grounds.

THE COURT: If it turns out that Dr. Rosenbaum gets on the stand and is using terms coming out of the blue and she's the only person in the entire proceeding at that point who's talking about paranoid schizophrenia, that's a different situation. I'm assuming that since this witness we all know has a significant and serious history of psychiatric issues, which arguably could go to the jury's view as to his credibility, that Dr. Rosenbaum may have a role. Sufficient unto the day. If she doesn't, she doesn't, but I'm assuming she could be helpful to the jury in explaining terms that they may have heard, or if it's going to be the case that Mr. Pittell makes a proffer that seems to have evidentiary foundation that these terms are going to come in and he wants to precede the introduction of those terms with the doctor, then we would talk about that order, and I wouldn't necessarily require Dr. Rosenbaum to follow but I would want a proffer that the evidence is going to come in.

MR. POSCABLO: Right. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Pittell, does that all make sense?

MR. PITTELL: Yeah. I mean, it's going to come in

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that he's been diagnosed. If it doesn't come in, if he denies it, he's going to get impeached by the records, where in the records he self-diagnoses, as well as he's been diagnosed by the doctor. So it's going to come out. If he denies it, the records are going to go in, or be used to impeach him, and then Dr. Rosenbaum will be explaining. If he admits it,

THE COURT: I think the evidentiary point, just so that we're all on the same page for when that moment comes, because we may want to deal with it that morning in particular or deal with it at any point in advance to give us all more time to respond, is, there may be a difference between what he states he understands he was diagnosed with and the words and terminology he may use, which may or may not follow a technical definition, in the records. The records themselves, for impeachment purposes, would simply be if he's even seen them, right, and has any basis to sort of look at them. But they're going to be hearsay. So you're not going to be able to put the records, just standing alone, up on the screen to have some third-party doctor's handwritten statement based upon who knows what kind of examination with terms. So I just say that so that we're all on the same page about how this could play out. I mean, if Mr. Accilien gets up there, I fully expect he will say, as he did during his plea, he's been diagnosed with whatever he's been diagnosed with, and I've forgotten what the

words are. And the medications are what the medications are. That may be enough to provide the basis for Dr. Rosenbaum or not. But we'll just take it one step at a time.

MR. PITTELL: I think we're all on notice.

THE COURT: All right. Terrific.

Now the second issue was the male victim's prior convictions. And as I had said during the prior conference in July, there's a difference between prior convictions and prior arrests. We're going to put to the side and assume, unless someone tells me otherwise, that the arrests, under longstanding caselaw, are not something as to which he's going to be cross-examined. Mr. Pittell, am I right about that?

MR. PITTELL: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. So we're talking about the convictions. Now as I had raised during the prior conference and as the government has responded to, and had been raised by Mr. Pittell in terms of the aggregation of convictions issue, the question is whether or not there's a way in which this relates to bias. It is my view, having reviewed the government's letter on this, that it does still go to bias, and I will allow a limited amount in on these prior convictions. These are the convictions which predate the illegal entry of the male victim. As I understand it, the government had no objection to the moment of illegal reentry and the conditions and circumstances of that reentry to the present, including the

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witness saying: I'm a drug dealer. I'm testifying under The reason why I am going to allow certain limited immunity. testimony on prior convictions which predate that deportation is because, while I do understand that there are no promises as to a certification of helpfulness for immigration purposes, it does appear that there are conversations which have occurred. Unless somebody wants to proffer that the male witness has no intention of ever applying for a certification of helpfulness, then I think the jury's entitled to know that there may be a hole that this guy has dug for himself by being not just a drug dealer but a significant drug dealer. He'd been accused, I believe, of a CCE in the past, a continuing criminal enterprise. So therefore, while under the standards set forth in the government's footnote for obtaining a certification of helpfulness, conviction of prior crimes is not a criterion, that is separate and apart from whether or not, in the totality of circumstances, an individual's prior circumstances of conviction would be relevant to an immigration authority. Ιt clearly is generally taken into account by immigration authorities whether or not an individual has prior felony convictions. Therefore, the court's going to assume he's going to get a certification of helpfulness and that that may do more for him in the context of his prior past and that therefore he wants it even more. So it can go to bias, right? otherwise, I think his bias may not be fully formed.

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With that said, I want these prior convictions to be very short and not to be a trial within a trial. It should simply be prior conviction, what it was for, sentence imposed. It's two minutes, not twenty minutes, per conviction. really just very short. It's not: Weren't you on the street with John Doe doing X, Y and Z, weren't there 27 people involved in the whatever it was? It's really: Weren't you arrested for this, weren't you then convicted either through a plea or otherwise, and weren't you then deported? And it sort of gives also the history of the deportation. Now that does not in any way implicate the hitting the guy over the head with the baseball bat, which I don't think was the subject of a conviction. It was the subject of an arrest. It doesn't implicate the domestic violence incident relating to JA. really talking about the prior drug convictions prior to his deportation. If there's something else which I'm missing, then But that's what I'm referring to, short and let me know. sweet.

Does anybody want to respond to the court's rationale or seek further definition as to what it encapsulates? Do we all understand what we're going after?

MR. POSCABLO: Yes, your Honor. And I think what we'll do is I'll speak with Mr. Pittell after the conference today to figure out which convictions he intends to go into, and if we can agree, then we'll agree about that.

THE COURT: All right. Terrific. Terrific. If there's any issues at all, let me know. I went through what had been raised in the motion in limine and I believe they were just prior drug convictions. There were other arrests, and that's what we've put to the side.

MR. POSCABLO: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Pittell, do you understand what the court's direction is in this regard?

MR. PITTELL: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. That, combined with the court's prior draft opinion on the motions in limine, resolves the outstanding motions in limine. I'm going to revise the opinion to reflect these rulings and then put that out so we've got that.

All right. Those are the matters which I had. Other than that, we had dealt with some of the other matters before, in terms of jury instructions, how the jury would be selected, etc., etc. I don't think there's actually any reason to start before 9:30 on Monday, not 9. The reason for that is there are a number of criminal trials Monday for which there is going to be jury selection going on. I don't know what time we're going to get our pool as a result. I hope we're one of the early ones because my method sends jurors back on an ongoing basis and so I'm hopeful that will give them an incentive to give us an early group, but I don't know. I think there are eight jury

trials. So just be aware. I don't know if we'll get a morning group or an afternoon group. But we'll figure that out. So let's start at 9:30 on Monday.

What else do you folks have? Mr. Poscablo, you had a list and Mr. Pittell had a list?

MR. POSCABLO: We do, your Honor. Ms. Geraci prepared a thorough list.

Your Honor, we had an updated witness list. I think we filed it on ECF. If we haven't, we'll do so after the conference. What we're doing is trying to streamline the case, and I think we took one witness off of that list.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POSCABLO: The voir dire has already been filed, your Honor.

I did have a question regarding the requests to charge. I think all of them have been filed, meaning the government has filed theirs and Mr. Pittell has filed his, first, second, supplemental sort of objections or questions.

What is your Honor's practice? Does your Honor intend to have a charge conference? Someone had mentioned to me that we might be discussing the charge in the mornings or at breaks in order to expedite the process.

THE COURT: Yes, that's what we'll do. If the question is, are we going to have a separate sort of half a day for the charging conference, the answer is no. You tried the

Rosario case, which was a jury trial, so it's similar.

MR. POSCABLO: No, that was --

THE COURT: That was a bench?

MR. POSCABLO: That was a bench trial.

THE COURT: Oh, that was? Okay. All right. That's right. That was unusual that way.

MR. POSCABLO: That was.

THE COURT: So we didn't have jury instructions. But my practice is, I'll give you a set of the jury instructions probably on Tuesday or Wednesday, you'll then have 24 hours or so, if you can, or we'll see how the trial is going and how timing is going and where we are and how much time we think we have, and we'll adjust ourselves. It's best for me and you if you can do redline changes with your comments in Word, you know, to track changes, but if you can't, we'll go through them one by one each morning thereafter as time permits. We'll take housekeeping for that day first, do some charges after that during breaks, and we typically get through it.

MR. POSCABLO: Okay.

THE COURT: All right? Let me just raise one thing, which may or may not come up. It depends on how the trial proceeds. But if the trial looks like it's proceeding in a manner where we're going to have a chunk of an afternoon after the parties have rested, after the defense has rested, after everybody's done, and you folks would prefer to start the next

morning for closings, what I've done in the past is start to charge the jury or charge the jury entirely before the summations, to use that time. It allows you then to have a chunk of time to get ready for the summations but allows me not to have to have the jury go home at midday if there's something useful that we can do. If the parties object to that, I can do that with or without your objection, but if you objected to that, then we can talk about whether or not I would stop, for instance, after the preliminary charges, you know, the first 20 pages, where we'd go through circumstantial evidence, burden of proof, and stop before I get to the elements of the causes of action of the crimes charged or whether you don't care. But we'll talk about that. It may or may not happen.

MR. PITTELL: I actually prefer that you do that.

THE COURT: You do. All right.

MR. PITTELL: Regardless of the timing. I mean, that's just my personal preference. I don't know if the government agrees or doesn't agree.

MR. POSCABLO: We think it's a fine idea, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it depends. In this case there are a number of charges and the charge itself may take awhile. So there's some benefit to splitting it up. And I'm not saying splitting it up before or after the summations but just having the jury have a break of some kind, whether it be an overnight or lunch break or 15-minute break, and then pick it up again.

But we'll talk about that, and if there's no objection to it, then it will give us more maneuvering room in terms of how we proceed.

All right. What else?

MR. POSCABLO: There's an exhibit list that we filed, your Honor. I think we are in discussions with counsel with regards to his objections regarding some of those. We'll front those issues with the court if there are any. We already submitted a verdict sheet. There are stipulations between the parties which are great. Thank you to Mr. Pittell and his client. That will expedite the case.

With regards to the government's plan, we have approximately 12 witnesses, and we had planned, given our understanding of your Honor's sort of efficiency with regards to jury selection, that we would open on Monday. Assuming we do open on Monday and call our first or second witness on Monday, our anticipation is that we would be ready to rest late Thursday afternoon or -- and your Honor's not sitting on Friday -- or Monday. So we'll be resting by Monday at the latest, in our estimation.

THE COURT: All right. I think that actually corresponds with what we thought in July. And that means, Mr. Pittell, you'd be picking up sometime likely on Monday.

MR. POSCABLO: Just three other things, your Honor. First, Special Agent Reynolds will be sitting at counsel table

during trial.

THE COURT: Were you able to solve his issue? I think it was Judge Schofield?

MR. POSCABLO: Yes, your Honor. That trial got adjourned for directly after this trial.

Oh. He does have a hearing the first day so he may have to step out, but generally speaking, he will be here. We also anticipate that Special Agent Reynolds will testify at the end, sort of as the case agent in this case.

Second thing is that Ms. Chen has an engagement during the first day of trial, during jury selection, so another paralegal specialist, Darcy Brady, will be sitting in for her. So we ask that she be included on the list in the sort of introduction to the jury or what have you.

And then in addition to that, Special Agent Kim

Marcus, who is Special Agent Reynolds' partner, she's going to

be in the courtroom sort of helping funnel witnesses in. I

don't know if it's your Honor's practice to also introduce her

so that the jury knows who the lady is in the back who's at

every day of trial. If not --

THE COURT: You know, I don't have a practice in that regard. If you folks want her to be introduced, you can.

We'll do that in some casual way. They'll figure it out.

MR. POSCABLO: Yes, they will.

THE COURT: Because they'll be intensely interested in

everything that goes on here.

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MR. POSCABLO: That's true.

THE COURT: So they'll know exactly who's who.

MR. POSCABLO: Right. And the final thing, your Honor -- and I mentioned this to Mr. Pittell yesterday, on a conversation over a call. Because we know that the defense intends to call witnesses, we asked him when he anticipated to produce 3500. The answer I got was that there was no 3500 material for any of his witnesses. And we accept Mr. Pittell at his word. But there is one thing that I wanted to raise to the court, and we'll try to work it out, but I wanted to front it for the court. Mr. Pittell did indicate that there were e-mail exchanges between himself and his DNA expert, that a report was not produced. And I think it's our position that any e-mail correspondence between Mr. Pittell and the DNA expert regarding her testimony would fall under 3500 material. I think his position is that it's work product, but I think if she's providing an opinion to him in an e-mail and she's going to testify about that opinion, I think it falls within the rubric of 3500 material.

THE COURT: Why don't you folks do this. You may want to find out whether or not the e-mails you're talking about have any substantive content, and if so, write a short letter stating your position, Mr. Pittell can respond in a short letter, and then I'll rule. But figure out whether or not

there's any "there" there because if there is, that's one thing. If there's not, that's something else. And I'm mindful of Rule 16, but typically, the back-and-forth -- well, you folks will brief how it relates to 3500.

MR. PITTELL: We'll discuss this. If we agree to disagree, I would imagine submissions to the court would be relatively brief.

MR. POSCABLO: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POSCABLO: And that's it from the government, your Honor. Have a good weekend.

THE COURT: Okay. And let me find out from you,
Mr. Pittell, what's on your list?

MR. PITTELL: Your Honor, the only thing that hasn't been covered that I think we should address is, on the prior exhibit list which was submitted with my marked-up objections, I think many of the objections the court could probably rule from the bench, if the exhibit's going to go in. However, the issue regarding the letters may be something that we should discuss now or before it goes in. I had on my objection list indicated I do not object to the envelope going in but I do object to the actual letter. Also, I mean, my objection at the time was that the letters were hearsay, not subject to any exception. When I had written this, I think the Riley case from the Supreme Court regarding searches of cellphones may

have been decided, but other than hearing about it, I hadn't read the case. I don't know if the court's going to allow the letters to go in, but if the court is contemplating allowing it to go in, I think by analogy, the search of the cellphone is arguably the same thing as opening up an envelope and searching it without warrant. So --

THE COURT: Although the basis for the Supreme Court's ruling in that regard had to do in particular with some of the technology involved with cellphones and the breadth of exploration of an individual's life that could occur.

MR. PITTELL: I agree. There are differences. I just would like to just bring that up if the court is inclined to be allowing to let it in, perhaps raise brief supplemental argument on that.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you go ahead and put in a brief supplemental argument on that. We're having the discussion for the first time so I'd like to think about the evidentiary issue you've just raised, Mr. Pittell. On the substance, it struck me that there were two things in play. One is, much of the content was nonhearsay, not for the truth; it was just for the fact that it was said. And to the extent there was something which could be construed as potentially inculpatory, that would be potentially an admission of a co-conspirator in furtherance of the conspiracy in the sense of attempting to procure continued cooperation and silence, so

while there had been an arrest which had already occurred, there's of course caselaw that a co-conspirator statement trying to procure silence as to prior events can be in furtherance of. So that was the basis for the court's belief that as an evidentiary matter on the content, the written content, if you will, they would be allowable. But I had not thought about the searching aspect.

MR. PITTELL: I mean, along those lines, my reading of the letter is really one critical sentence. I mean, maybe there's some other ones, but there's the one in there, in one of the letters, where he more or less says: You guys are glad that I'm not saying anything. I'm just paraphrasing it. You know, I view that as not in furtherance, though, because he's just saying: Hey, you guys are lucky I'm keeping my mouth shut, I'm not ratting you out. That's not trying to procure silence, that's not trying to, you know, get them not to, because they've been arrested and not cooperating. I mean, first of all, it's sent to Mr. Accilien, not to Mr. Delva.

THE COURT: No. I viewed it as a co-conspirator statement, however, so it would be attributable to.

MR. PITTELL: It's a statement by a co-conspirator, but in order for it to be admissible, it's got to be in furtherance of the conspiracy and it cannot be idle chatter, and I would argue that it's not in furtherance of the conspiracy and that it's idle chatter. I mean, we haven't

really gotten into it because I just simply wrote: Objection, not subject to any hearsay exception. I was going to kind of wait and see how the court was going to go and to see, if you were going to let it in, then we should make some supplemental argument. But the point I'm making is, I view it as a complex issue that we should all give significant thought and discussion to. I don't know if you want to do it now, if you want to do it on briefing, if you want to do it at some point during the trial. I'm just raising it now.

THE COURT: No, I think it's --

MR. PITTELL: I see it as an issue.

THE COURT: No, you were right to raise it. Let's do it on some additional briefing. It can be in the form of a formal letter. You don't have to do a memorandum. But let's do it as letter submissions raising the issues so that everybody can preserve their respective positions. I would like to think about that particular sentence and the manner in which you have cast that particular sentence and see what the government says in response to it. Things which are open to dual interpretations, one of which could be considered in furtherance of and one of which might not be, we'd have to think about which way that tips. But let's put in papers on that. These are going to come in not on the first day?

MR. POSCABLO: No, your Honor, not on the first day.

THE COURT: All right. So why don't we say --

MR. PITTELL: I was going to ask the government, what date do you expect Accilien to testify? Oh, actually wait, they're going to come in through Agent Reynolds, who's going to be the last -- I think he will cover them.

MR. POSCABLO: It will be day two or three, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think Mr. Pittell, by virtue of having raised the objection and he's expressed his view and some additional thoughts on it, let's take that as an opening volley. Why doesn't the government put in what it can on —today's Thursday and Monday's coming up.

MR. POSCABLO: We can do it tomorrow. We'll try to do it tonight.

THE COURT: Okay. Terrific. Mr. Pittell, if you can do something by Monday morning, that would be terrific. I'll review it before I come out on the bench and then we'll talk about it on Monday when we start. It's going to take awhile to get the jury anyways, as we've discussed.

MR. POSCABLO: Ms. Geraci reminded me that in case there are any other things on the exhibit list that we can't resolve, we'll brief those as well. I think they're minor, but -- Thank you, your Honor. And that's it from the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PITTELL: That's it from us too.

THE COURT: All right. So we've got ourselves a plan 1 of action. We'll start Monday morning. We'll start at 9:30. 2 3 Mr. Delva, did Mr. Pittell cover the matter that you 4 wanted? 5 MR. PITTELL: No. He has an issue. I think it may be 6 better to address it ex parte. 7 THE COURT: All right. MR. PITTELL: It's a legal issue. I would prefer not 8 9 to bring it up in front of the government. 10 THE COURT: I understand. Why don't you --11 MR. PITTELL: If there's a necessity to bring the 12 government in, we can do that, but --13 THE COURT: Why don't you bring it up ex parte. If I 14 disagree with it being ex parte, I'll let you know before I 15 post anything to the docket, but go ahead if you think it's that kind of issue to raise it and we'll take it from there. 16 17 All right? We'll take it one step at a time. Mr. Delva? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I had also mailed you about the 20 situation about what I asked him just now so I don't know. You 21 should be getting a letter within this week, probably by 22 tomorrow. 23 THE COURT: All right. Well, I've not received a 24 letter from you.

THE DEFENDANT: I sent it in Tuesday morning.

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1 THE COURT: Yes. And sometimes the mail from the --2 you're at the MCC or MDC? 3 THE DEFENDANT: MCC. 4 THE COURT: Even from next door, for reasons I don't 5 know, it takes a little while. It goes through whatever it 6 goes through. Make sure that I hear whatever you want to hear 7 about if it's ex parte before Monday, all right? Because Monday we're starting trial. 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: How do I know that it's been sent? 10 THE COURT: I don't have any control over that either. 11 The mail situation is whatever the mail situation is. So my 12 deputy I see is dialing, which means he's going to check with 13 our mailroom and find out if we have it. If not, perhaps, 14 Mr. Pittell, if you know the content, you could raise that in 15 the ex parte letter as well. All right? MR. PITTELL: I haven't seen the letter. 16 17 THE COURT: All right. We'll take it one step at a 18 time. 19 The mail hasn't come yet today. All right. 20 All right. Anything further? 21 MR. PITTELL: I just wanted to speak to Mr. Poscablo. 22 (Counsel conferring) 23 THE COURT: All right. Then we are adjourned. Thank 24 you. 25 ALL COUNSEL: Thank you, your Honor.